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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1873. NO. 303

FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Spain.

THE RED FLAG OF MADRID.

LONDON, September 2.—The report is current that the municipal authorities of Madrid have raised the red flag of the Commune on the town hall, and that the military have discovered the secret depot of the arms, ammunition and petroleum belonging to the Internationals. No confirmatory dispatches have been received.

SUPPORT FROM CUBA FOR THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, September 2.—The Carlists claim that the Spaniards of the island of Cuba are contributing liberally of their means for the support of the cause of Don Carlos. It is reported here that six thousand Carlists are marching against the town of Teruel, the capital of the province of Teruel, in Arragon.

IRON CLADS TAKEN FROM THE INSURGENTS.

LONDON, September 2.—Vice Admiral Yelverton has taken the iron clads Almanza and Vittoria from the harbor of Cartagena, and sent them to Gibraltar. The insurgents made no attempt to prevent the vessels from going.

France.

CHOLERA AMONG THE TROOPS.

PARIS, September 2.—Cholera has made its appearance among the troops at Havre, having been communicated, it is thought, by Germans *en route* to the United States. The fashionable bathers at Trouville are much alarmed, and are leaving as rapidly as possible.

TESTIMONIAL TO M. THIERS—PROPOSAL TO BE BUILD THE TUILERIES.

PARIS, September 2.—The Republican members of the Assembly will meet M. Thiers a Nancy, on his return from Switzerland, and entertain him at a grand banquet. The towns in Alsace and Lorraine will also be well represented, prominent citizens in most of them having signified their intention to join in the testimonial to Thiers. The Paris *Figaro* publishes a proposal to the royalists of France to subscribe money to rebuild the palaces of the Tuileries. The editor of the *Figaro* offers to head the subscription with a contribution of eight thousand dollars.

Germany.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF SEDAN.

BERLIN, September 2.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the German victory at Sedan, a monument commemorative of that event was unveiled in the Konig's platz, amidst enthusiastic acclamations of thousands of citizens. The city was gaily decorated, and the day given over to festivities.

England.

A PILGRIMAGE TO FRANCE.

LONDON, September 2.—Six hundred pilgrims left London to-day for Paray Le Monial, France, yesterday. They were addressed by Archbishop Manning.

Italy.

THE KING OF ITALY ABOUT TO TRAVEL.

ROME, September 2.—King Victor Emmanuel will leave here about the middle of the present month. He will be at Vienna about the 20th, and afterwards he will go to Berlin.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, September 2.—The steamships City of New York and Aleysinia, from New York, have arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 2.—The steamship Main, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, September 2, 5 P. M.—Weather wet and unfavorable to the crops. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £100,000. Consols 93¾@93¾. American Securities—5 20s, 1865, 107¾@108; 10-40s, 104¾@104¾; Erie, 46¾@47.

PARIS, September 2.—Rentes 68 francs.

LIVERPOOL, September 2.—Cotton quiet at 8⅞d; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American fair to middling orleans 8⅝d; California white wheat average 12s 10dal8s; club 12s 3dal8s 4d; red western spring 10s 8dal0s 6d; red winter 12s 10d. Flour 30s 6d. Pork 80s. Spirits turpentine 32s; refined 34s4d.

ANTWERP, September 2.—Refined petroleum 38½ francs.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident to a Railroad Man.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., September 2, 1873.

Michael Burke, a railroad man, was knocked down by a switch engine, about seven o'clock to-night, and fatally injured, nearly every bone in his body being broken and his hands and feet mashed. He was about fifty years of age, and leaves a family.

A Fall from a Tree—Death from Dump in a Well.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 2, 1873.

A lad named Keoning fell thirty-five feet from the top of a walnut tree, alighting on his side. No bones were broken, but he is badly injured.

Frank Stuck, of Albion, Indiana, was overcome by damp while cleaning a well, and expired before help reached him.

Death of an Injured Brakeman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., September 2, 1873.

John Shaw, a brakeman on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad, who was severely hurt between two cars last Sunday, died to-day.

Two Men and a Boy Killed by Lightning.

BOSTON, September 2.—The lightning last evening killed two men in Melrose and a boy in Peabody. The lightning did much damage to buildings in Salem, Lynn and Peabody.

Run Over and Instantly Killed.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 2.—A boy, about twelve years old, named Barnes, attempted to jump on the rear car of a gravel train in the Indianapolis, Burlington and Western Railroad yard, in West Indianapolis, this afternoon, fell on the track and was run over and instantly killed by an engine following close behind.

Cattle Thieving Revived.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2.—Cattle shieving on the Texas border has been revived with renewed vigor. About two hundred fine horses were crossed into Mexico near Guerro few days ago, and boldly driven on the bogway to Monterey by thieves, without the slightest interference on the part of Mexican officials. These depredations are of daily occurrence, robbing this section of Texas of cattle at the rate of thousands of animals each month.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

While the late Mayor Kalbfleisch, of Brooklyn, was living, suit was brought against him by Mary Jane Wade for one hundred and fifty thousand dollars damages, for breach of promise of marriage, and on Monday she obtained through counsel an order to show cause why the trial of the case should not be had.

Chester Isham Reed, recently Attorney General and Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, died at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, yesterday morning, aged fifty.

A telegram from the United States Legation Paris announces that the surtax on flax had been abolished, and that of entrepot indefinitely suspended for all vessels bringing grain flour.

Cloud and his skiff arrived at Evansville at 2½ yesterday, and left at 5 P. M. He passed a grand ovation, and is in good spirits and fair health.

The registered letters stolen from the postoffice at Toronto, some weeks since, have been found hidden in the woods. All the letters with drafts and checks were recovered, but no money.

Another counterfeit $500 greenback was received at the Sub-Treasury at New York yesterday, making the third since Saturday. They are supposed to come from the West.

At a Republican meeting at Havana, on Monday, the police arrested about forty and put them in jail. It is said the illegality of their meetings had been notified to them.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Ohio assembled in Toledo yesterday morning. Delegates representing twenty State Eages were present. The annual address was livered by Grand Commander Enoch T. eson, and reports presented from the grand ficers. A grand parade took place in the ernoon the Knights presenting a magnifint appearance.

The New England Agricultural Fair opened sterday at Mystic Park, Boston. About ven thousand persons were in attendance.

The Cincinnati Exposition will be formally ened to-night at half-past seven o'clock, by eeches from President Blymyer, of the Exbition Commission, Mayor Johnson, of Cinnati, and ex-Secretary Jacob D. Cox, who ll make the chief address.

The steamer Victoria, from Glasgow, arrived New York yesterday.

A Bombay dispatch says that a ferry boat the Indus, while crossing the river, capsed and sunk in deep water. She was rowded with passengers, of whom ninety-one drowned.

Second Grand Industrial Exposition of Louville opened last night with a brilliant display and superior in many respects to that of t year.

The census of Leavenworth, Ks., has just en completed by the Assessors under the ovisions of the new law of the State, and ows a population of 29,087, an increase of 89 since 1870.

The old Board of Directors of the Short ine Railroad were re-elected to-day. Secrey R. H. Courtney resigned, and his succesr has not yet been announced.

MURDER NEAR OIL CITY.

A Man Shot from His Own Door—A Mysterious Crime.

[From the Oil City Derrick, September 2.]

Yesterday, William Scott of Siverlyville, a cooper at the Imperial Refinery, a very steady, fine looking man of about forty-two, came to Oil City to lay in some household purchases (it being pay day). He returned to his home about 9 o'clock. As he entered the gate his wife was talking from an upper window in the adjoining half of the double house. He remarked: "I ought to have credit for bringing home this butter." His wife replied that he ought.

Thus gaily conversing, undreaming of danger, he turned the corner of his house, which brought him facing the kitchen door, in a projecting ell, each step bringing him nearer his fate. There was no light in the kitchen, and it was on the shady side of the house. As Mr. Scott stepped in, a man rushed from behind the door, placed the pistol close to Scott's head and fired, the ball entering the left eyebrow. Another shot was quickly fired, entering the forehead between the brows. Mr. Scott bowed his head and hallooed, when the assassin fired a third and fourth time, the balls entering one at the back of the head and one back of the ear. The villain fled, but was seen when passing by a man whom he was unknown, but who says he can identify the person if brought before him.

J. H. Alexander, living in the next house, had heard a rapid fusilade on his own porch before Mr. Scott came home, and had looked out into his back yard for the intruder, who was probably the assassin, proceeding to his parking place.

After the firing was heard, and Mr. Alexander had reached the scene of the crime, he found Mr. Scott lying on the floor, his head in a pool of blood. Raising him up, and thinking he was dying, he asked the unfortunate man if he knew who shot him. Mr. Scott, very faintly and in a gasping manner, replied: "O, I don't know. I am shot three times."

He was carried up stairs by Samuel Alexander, who lived in the adjoining half of the house, and by Jefferson Shrick. When he was laid on the bed, Samuel Alexander inquired: "Scotty, who done this?" He answered: "*Botsford* done it."

This meant Botsford Chandler, whose father is a dealer in grain at Brady's Bend. The young man is wild, and thought to be dissolute, reckless, dangerous, and is said to be in the habit of carrying arms. His photograph was given to the Chief of Police.

There are plenty of rumors as to the cause of the shooting. Mr. Scott, when subsequently asked, while his weeping wife stood at the foot of the bed, if he thought Botsford did it, said he thought so at first. The neighbors seem to entertain doubts that Botsford was the assassin. The possibility that the assailant was a cornered thief is negatived by a very competent witness—a bull dog, which does not allow a stranger to come about, but made no objection to this man's presence; and Chandler used to board at the house, and has been there so often since as to excite comment among the neighbors.

Drs. Benton and Ritchie took out half a dozen pieces of skull bone above the eye. The ball with which he was shot could not be found last night. It was deemed imprudent to probe for it before reaction had set in. It might have passed down the spinal cord, or into the brain or have lodged in the temple or among the bones of the skull. The one which entered between the eyebrows went in about an inch from the other, and the one which entered the elbow, about half an inch from where the other entered. The ball which entered at the back of the head came out back of the right ear, and indicated that the ball was about the size of the bullet. The shot which entered near the base of the right ear behind, passed downward, and the doctor's probe followed the direction some six inches, and to the front of the neck, without finding it. The physicians said, about midnight, that the wounds were not mortal, though recovery was possible. The poor man vomited profusely.

The last shot was so close to Mr. Scott that his right arm, midway between the shoulder and elbow, was severely burned. The bullets were small and conical. The Chief of Police obtained one, which was battered.

It is said that Mrs. Scott did not think Chandler committed the crime. Perhaps time will reveal the history of this secret, dark and bloody deed. Then it will be known where suspicion and where charity are due.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 1st inst. says: The false charges made by the Democratic press of mismanagement of the affairs of the Treasury and misapplication of the funds by Mr. Mackey, will weigh nothing against the evidence of the books and vouchers of the Department, which show that the finances of the State have never been in a better condition than now, and they never were more prudently managed, nor the interests of the State better guarded than they have been since Mr. Mackey was elected Treasurer. All the charges now made by the Democratic press against Mr. Mackey were made during the last gubernatorial campaign, when they were satisfactorily answered and refuted. But nothing daunted by the evidence produced last fall, convicting them of gross misrepresentation in some instances and deliberate falsehood in others, these charges are revamped, revarnished and thrust into the canvass again by the same press in the hopeof better success this time. But the calumniators of an honest and eminently successful and deserving officer will fail in their purpose as they did before, and Mr. Mackey will be vindicated by a larger majority than will silence forever, if it does not satisfy, his unscrupulous opponents.

Not to give the idea too dramatic a turn, it seems as if the Pennsylvania Democracy were determined to shake Speer.

General Joshua K. Sigfried was nominated on Saturday at Pottsville by the Republicans for State Senator. General S., at the breaking out of the war, enlisted in the 48th Regiment, Penn'a Vol., and served with distinction and gallantry throughout the war; and on being discharged was breveted Brigadier General. He has since been engaged in coal operations, but latterly has been out of that business. He is a gentleman of fine ability and high character, and on account of the division in the Democratic party in the above named county, Mr. S. will no doubt be elected.

Ohio.

A LACK OF DEMOCRATIC ENTHUSIASM.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., September 2, 1873.

The Democrats of this city feel very sad at the signal failure of their first attempt at party enthusiasm last night. General Cary spoke for nearly two hours in front of the Court House, and although it was the first political meeting of the campaign held here, there were not over a dozen present. Judge Dwyer, Col. Mike Nolan and several other prominent Democrats of this city, who had become for the time being rampant farmers, were recently block-balled by the Farmers' Grange.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

TOLEDO, O., September 2.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention at Ottowa to-day nominated Judge E. D. Potter, of Lucas, and Alex. W. Tressler, of Henry county, to the State Senate.

General.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says: "Considering that Grant, if re-elected at all, will owe his re-election hereafter, as heretofore, to the negro voters, we suggest that 'Pompeyism' would be a better title for his ambition than the 'Cæsarism' now so current."

It is rumored that it is the intention of starting a Democratic newspaper in Washington, under the management of Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia. Time was when a political organ in Washington was not only an advantage but a necessity to any political party, but that time is long gone by.

Says the Akron *Beacon*: Judge Ambler was generally respected, until he succumbed to the back-pay seduction, so that for the sake of the esteem we have entertained we trust that the following item of the Youngstown *Vindicator* is untrue: "Judge Ambler, the back-pay grabber, has undertaken to defend his course by fighting. He kicked Doc. Hardman of the Salem *Clipper*, for something said about it, whereupon the Doctor retaliated by knocking Jacob over the head with a cane. Hostilities suddenly ended."

At the late Science Convention at Portland, Maine, Prof. G. Brown Goode read an interesting paper on the question "Do snakes swallow their young?"—which he concluded in the affirmative and instanced the copperhead. This was demonstrated at Columbus on the 6th of August, when the Allen Convention swallowed its progeny, hatched at Baltimore last year.—*Dayton Journal.*

It is stated that the speeches of Col. Withers, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, in the country towns in Virginia, are even more seditious and incendiary than the recent utterances of Jeff. Davis. Send a few phonographic reporters after him and it will tone him down.

And now we learn that Mr. Meas, of Miami township—a brother-in-law of Hon. Adam Clay—the gentleman who is authorized by the State Grange of Ohio to organize subordinate Granges in this county, is named as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Representative.—*Dayton Journal.*

State Contracts for Paper.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MIAMISBURG, O., September 2, 1873.

Manring & Shutts, paper manufacturers of this city, were to-day awarded the contract for keeping the State of Iowa in paper for two years, the amount two hundred tons; also the State of Ohio ninety-five tons for one year.

Anticipated Death of Bishop Morris.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, O., September 2, 1873.

T. A. Morris, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is lying at the point of death at his house in this city. He is not expected to live through the night.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., September 3, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the New England and Middle States light to fresh westerly and southerly winds and generally clear weather will prevail.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, light to fresh westerly and southerly winds and partly cloudy weather, with rain areas on the coast. From Tennessee northeastward over the Lower Lake region winds shifting to southwesterly and southeasterly, falling barometer and increasing cloudiness. From Missouri to lower Michigan and northward over Lake Superior and Minnesota falling barometer, fresh to brisk winds, gradually veering to southerly and southwesterly, increasing cloudiness and rain areas. An area of gentle barometer is now apparent, advancing eastward over Dakota toward Minnesota, which will probably produce very brisk winds from the southeast and southwest over Lakes Michigan and Superior.

Midnight Bulletin.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1873—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ill	78	S. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati, O	75	S. E.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	74	S.	Clear.
Galveston	82	S.	Clear.
Indianapolis	69	E.	Fair.
Leavenworth	79	S.	Thg storm
Louisville, Ky	81	N. E.	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn	73	N. W.	Light rain.
Nashville, Tenn	77		Cloudy.
New Orleans, La	79		Fair.
Omaha, Nebr	75		Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa	61	N.	Clear.
Shreveport	81	S.	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo	77	S.	Cloudy.
St. Paul	64	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss	84	S. W.	Fair.
Keokuk	75	S. E.	Cloudy.
La Crosse, Wis	60		Clear.

Premiums at the State Fair at Mansfield.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 2, 1873.

About seven hundred more entries were made to-day, running the total number up to about three thousand seven hundred. Awards were made to-day on horses for general purposes, jacks and mules, and Hereford, Ayrshire and Alderney cattle. Of the former, the first premium was taken by J. E. Brownell, of Elyria, Ohio, four year old stallion Star Hambletonian; on Hereford cattle, W. W. Aldrich, of Elyria, Ohio; first premium on Ayrshire; A. J. Wilson, of Laporte, Ohio; first premium on Devons, Jesse Mead, of Bowlersville. A first premium for best milch cows was awarded to R. Baker, of Elyria, Ohio.

SINGULAR AFFAIR IN BERKS COUNTY.

A Woman Drowned and a Man Missing—A Boat Deliberately Rowed Under the Breast of a Dam and Capsized—Suspicions of Foul Play.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* of the 1st instants gives the following account of a singular affair near that city on Sunday last. An excitement was caused yesterday by the report of several persons having been drowned in the Schuylkill above Bridgeport, and a rumor of foul play having been circulated. The facts are as follows: Yesterday morning Sarah Hanafeus, a woman about thirty-two years of age, who, some time ago, separated from her husband, was living with her mother, Mrs. Hubbard, at No. 218 South Front street, took a walk with an acquaintance named Charles Herman along the Schuylkill River, Bridgeport, at Reading's Bridge. They there called upon a young man named Daniel Hoffman, who was boarding at the Bridgeport Hotel, kept by Benneville K. Ahrens. Hoffman is employed as a track-layers' gang upon the Berks County Railroad, and hails from Lebanon, having been there but a short time last. He was intimately acquainted with Mrs. Hanafeus and Charles Herman. A rowboat belonging to Mr. Ahrens was hired, and the three started in the direction of Reading, at first rowed alternately, the woman sitting in the stern, until they arrived at Kocher's Locks, at which time Herman was at the oars and Hoffman sitting in the bow. As they approached the dam they were warned by persons on the shore not to venture too close, and Hoffman began to guide the boat further out but the latter paid no attention to the warnings, but piled the oars vigorously and deliberately ran the boat right in the breast of the dam. Volumes of water were precipitated over the breast, owing to the rise in the river caused by the recent rains; the boat filling immediately with water, and the occupants were thrown into the water. The woman sank to rise no more. Hoffman succeeded in swimming to the shore, which was reached subsequently to one hundred feet. The last he saw of Herman was his hand above water. Hoffman hastened from the scene, after telling several persons in the neighborhood of their intentions. He ran along the line of the Berks County Railroad to River street, and thence proceeded into the city. At the corner of First Hockley lane he met officer Blankenbiller to whom he delivered himself up, and accompanied him to the police station at which place he arrived at 10:30 o'clock. Lieutenant Lutz upon being informed of the affair immediately proceeded to Kocher's Locks, and made preparations to recover the bodies. Accompanied by Howard M. Ahrens, who did the rowing, he proceeded in a boat up the stream, and commenced dragging for the body with a grappling hook. After about an hour's search the body was found a few feet above the dam, and perpendicular in the water, feet upward, about seventy-five yards below the breast of the dam, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in drawing it into the boat. The river at the point where the body was found was fully sixteen feet deep.

A number of peculiar circumstances are connected with the affair which seem to suggest foul play, and occasioned a great deal of talk yesterday. Herman hails from Maryland, and formerly resided in Baltimore. He has been boarding for some time at Hoch's hotel, corner of Penn and Front streets, but was pursuing no regular occupation. It appeared to be his intention to marry with Mrs. Hanafeus, and met her, as is reported, on Saturday night at Lauer's Garden, where after being together a few hours they left for the city in a buggy. She agreed, however, to accompany him in a walk the next day, and accordingly yesterday morning they started together up the river, and that Herman, before leaving his boarding house, said a number of his fellow boarders good-bye, and told them that they would see him no more. At Bridgeport Da coast Hoffman got on with him, and the latter accompanied the party very unwillingly. Hoffman states that Herman acted in a very singular manner, and firmly believes that the running of the boat under the dam was intentional on Herman's part with the design of drowning the whole party. They had a bottle of Scotch whisky with them, and each had partaken freely of its contents. Herman had his coat and vest off when he went under. His hat, coat and pantaloons were afterwards found on the river bank. The question is, if he was drowned, how did he get his pants off? Hoffman declares positively he had his pantaloons on when he went under. Herman is said to have been a most expert swimmer, and capable of swimming long distances under water. It is not likely that he was drowned, and the supposition is that he escaped, and secreted himself in the woods until night, and then made his escape with clothing that he had previously hid away. It is supposed that the pants and other clothing were thrown along the river bank as a ruse. The river was dragged for the body of Herman, by several officers, until half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The search for him will continue to-day. Meanwhile the affair remains shrouded in mystery.

STATE NEWS.

A playful Altoona youth undertook to frighten a young colored damsel at the postoffice there the other evening. He will have to economise for the next six months, in order to be able to pay for the adhesive plaster and the services of the physicians who applied it to his head and face. The dusky maiden didn't scare worth a cent.

Patrick Foley fell from a culvert on the railroad in Altoona on the 28th, and was so badly hurt that he died within two hours of the accident.

A woman went to a magistrate in Franklin, and engaged him to perform the marriage ceremony for her. The appointed hour came, but no bridegroom. A messenger was dispatched, and returned with the recusant. The pair took their places on the floor; the justice made a few remarks on the sacred character and great responsibilities of wedded life, and asked the groom, "Do you take this woman," etc. The reply was a stunner, couched in but two words: "Not much." The almost married man was kicked out; the woman, determined not to be balked, asked the groom's attendant to marry her. He consented, the fatal words were said and the newly united couple went on their way rejoicing.

It is expected that there will be 1,200 veterans in attendance at the Soldiers' reunion at Conneautville on the 9th of September.

Mr. Harrison Smith, of Summit township, Crawford county, had his collar bone broken, and received severe internal injuries by a fall, while scuffling with a lad on Wednesday.

The Clarion *Jacksonian* says: The prospect for a railroad to Clarion, or vicinity, is not diminished. Engineers are still at work in the counties east, and are looking to the Brush Run route as the one most feasible. When the surveyors merge from the mountain passes, and show themselves on the plains of Clarion, we will be better able to judge of the route and give particulars that are now withheld for reasons only known to the company.

Mrs. Myers, an aged lady of Myerstown, Lebanon county, died suddenly at the Bunker Hill camp meeting on Tuesday.

Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, the Temperance candidate for President last year, is lecturing on temperance in England.

A child of Ebert Snyder, of Penn township, Perry county, was so badly scalded one day last week as to cause its death.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE CASE OF THE WAWASSET

Prosecution to be Instituted

Pennsylvania Political Campaign.

OPINIONS ARENT RETURNED BACK PAY.

PAYMENT OF THE GENEVA AWARD

The Counterfeit $500 Bills

GOOD NEWS FROM FORT SILL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 2, 1873.

The Owners and Officers of the Wawasset to be Prosecuted Against.

The Solicitor of the Treasury Department today completed the papers in the Wawasset case, and submitted them to the District Attorney, who will institute immediate proceedings against the owners and officers of the steamer. Previously the Solicitor had an interview with Gen. Smith, the Supervising Inspector General, respecting his construction of the law in regard to fines. Gen. Smith replied that the parties would be finable for every day's violation of the law, and he proposed that the law should be thoroughly tested in order to find out what was in it. The General states that his visit to the West demonstrated to his mind the fact that steam vessels plying on Western waters more freely, intelligently and generally complied with the law than those on Eastern waters. He was in hopes that the example of the Wawasset would stimulate the owners and officers of vessels to a more thorough obedience to the law, and if it did not, increased efforts would be made to enforce compliance.

The Pennsylvania Republican Association.

at their meeting last evening, adopted measures to further as far as in their power the interests of the political campaign in Pennsylvania, and appointed a committee to make arrangements with railroad companies respecting the rates of fares to be charged citizens of the State returning home to vote.

The Back Pay.

Mr. Taylor, Register of the Treasury, does not agree with General Spinner in his views respecting the title of the government to the back pay refunded by members of Congress. He says that money once in the Treasury cannot be recovered from it except by a law, and in this case there is none. General Spinner on the other hand, takes the view that the money is a donation or a gift, and as such it is necessary to accept it before it becomes the property of the government. In 1845, when the act was signed by John Tyler, the Presidency, Robert J. Walker, subsequently Secretary of the Treasury, refused the constructive millage of Senators for the special session of the Senate called on that occasion. The amount lay in the Treasury for years, when he claimed and received it. Such cases have been numerous, and, as Gen. Spinner says, a resolution or act of Congress accepting the donation is the only way to place the amount beyond redemption. On the statutes are a number of instances of the acceptance of presents of various kinds, which show that this is the proper course to be pursued.

Repeal of the Law.

Leading members here show that the feeling in favor of the repeal of the increased salary of members of Congress is growing, and the increased pay vote in 1817 was repealed at the next session; in 1856 and 1860 it remained. It is quite probable that it will be done with respect to the increase of 1873. It is evident, however, that the voice of the people is making itself heard and felt.

Report from the Yellowstone Expedition.

The following official telegram was received at the Headquarters of the Army on Saturday:

HEADQUARTERS YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION,
CAMP ON THE BIG SHEEL RIVER, W. T., No. 25
MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF SWIMMING WOMAN'S CREEK, AUGUST 19, 1873, VIA FORT BENTON, MONTANA.

To Major O. D. Greene, A. A. General, St. Paul, Minn.

I report my arrival with command this afternoon at Big Sheel river, which will probably be our Fort Benton to-night. We arrived at Pompey's Pillar on the 16th, and from there to the mouth of the Yellowstone very difficult from Tongue river to Pompey's Pillar, and from the latter place were thrown into the water. The woman sank to rise no more. Hoffman succeeded in swimming to the shore, which was reached subsequently to one hundred feet. The last he saw of Herman was his hand above water. Hoffman hastened from the scene, after telling several persons in the neighborhood of their intentions. He ran along the line of the Berks County Railroad to River street, and thence proceeded into the city. At the corner of First Hockley lane he met officer Blankenbiller to whom he delivered himself up, and accompanied him to the police station at which place he arrived at 10:30 o'clock. Lieutenant Lutz upon being informed of the affair immediately proceeded to Kocher's Locks, and made preparations to recover the bodies. Accompanied by Howard M. Ahrens, who did the rowing, he proceeded in a boat up the stream, and commenced dragging for the body with a grappling hook. After about an hour's search the body was found a few feet above the dam, and perpendicular in the water, feet upward, about seventy-five yards below the breast of the dam, and after considerable difficulty succeed in drawing it into the boat. The river at the point where the body was found was fully sixteen feet deep.

A number of peculiar circumstances are connected with the affair which seem to suggest foul play, and occasioned a great deal of talk yesterday. Herman hails from Maryland, and formerly resided in Baltimore. He has been boarding for some time at Hoch's hotel, corner of Penn and Front streets, but was pursuing no regular occupation. It appeared to be his intention to marry with Mrs. Hanafeus, and met her, as is reported, on Saturday night at Lauer's Garden, where after being together a few hours they left for the city in a buggy. She agreed, however, to accompany him in a walk the next day, and accordingly yesterday morning they started together up the river, and that Herman, before leaving his boarding house, said a number of his fellow boarders good-bye, and told them that they would see him no more. At Bridgeport Da coast Hoffman got on with him, and the latter accompanied the party very unwillingly. Hoffman states that Herman acted in a very singular manner, and firmly believes that the running of the boat under the dam was intentional on Herman's part with the design of drowning the whole party. They had a bottle of Scotch whisky with them, and each had partaken freely of its contents. Herman had his coat and vest off when he went under. His hat, coat and pantaloons were afterwards found on the river bank. The question is, if he was drowned, how did he get his pants off? Hoffman declares positively he had his pantaloons on when he went under. Herman is said to have been a most expert swimmer, and capable of swimming long distances under water. It is not likely that he was drowned, and the supposition is that he escaped, and secreted himself in the woods until night, and then made his escape with clothing that he had previously hid away. It is supposed that the pants and other clothing were thrown along the river bank as a ruse. The river was dragged for the body of Herman, by several officers, until half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon. The search for him will continue to-day. Meanwhile the affair remains shrouded in mystery.

STATE NEWS.

A playful Altoona youth undertook to frighten a young colored damsel at the postoffice there the other evening. He will have to economise for the next six months, in order to be able to pay for the adhesive plaster and the services of the physicians who applied it to his head and face. The dusky maiden didn't scare worth a cent.

Patrick Foley fell from a culvert on the railroad in Altoona on the 28th, and was so badly hurt that he died within two hours of the accident.

A woman went to a magistrate in Franklin, and engaged him to perform the marriage ceremony for her. The appointed hour came, but no bridegroom. A messenger was dispatched, and returned with the recusant. The pair took their places on the floor; the justice made a few remarks on the sacred character and great responsibilities of wedded life, and asked the groom, "Do you take this woman," etc. The reply was a stunner, couched in but two words: "Not much." The almost married man was kicked out; the woman, determined not to be balked, asked the groom's attendant to marry her. He consented, the fatal words were said and the newly united couple went on their way rejoicing.

It is expected that there will be 1,200 veterans in attendance at the Soldiers' reunion at Conneautville on the 9th of September.

Mr. Harrison Smith, of Summit township, Crawford county, had his collar bone broken, and received severe internal injuries by a fall, while scuffling with a lad on Wednesday.

The Clarion *Jacksonian* says: The prospect for a railroad to Clarion, or vicinity, is not diminished. Engineers are still at work in the counties east, and are looking to the Brush Run route as the one most feasible. When the surveyors merge from the mountain passes, and show themselves on the plains of Clarion, we will be better able to judge of the route and give particulars that are now withheld for reasons only known to the company.

Mrs. Myers, an aged lady of Myerstown, Lebanon county, died suddenly at the Bunker Hill camp meeting on Tuesday.

Hon. James Black, of Lancaster, the Temperance candidate for President last year, is lecturing on temperance in England.

A child of Ebert Snyder, of Penn township, Perry county, was so badly scalded one day last week as to cause its death.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1873.

EXAMINATION OF THE ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.

A short examination took place in the case of Leonard Brown, supposed to be the main instrument in an attempt to pass counterfeit bonds, and he was remanded for further examination to-morrow. Brown has sworn he was ignorant of the fraudulent character of the bonds when he gave them to brokers to negotiate. Holbrook stated that on Thursday last Brown tendered the bond stating that he had $30,000 worth, and had the same for sale. This bond was shown Mr. Hoeford, of 32 Pine street, and arrangements made for negotiation, but on Holbrook returning to his office and scrutinizing the bonds, he discovered the forgery, and immediately telegraphed all over Wall street a notification of the same. Brown informed him a few days previous that he had a brown stone building for sale, for $30,000 cash, but since then Holbrook discovered that the house did not belong to Brown. About a month ago Brown tried to negotiate a note for $1,000 with him, which on examination was found to be spurious.

FAILURE OF ERIE BANKERS.

Bischoffscheim & Co., Erie bankers in London, and their partners here, E. H. Biederman & Co., having failed by themselves or through funds to settle their accounts, the court having been invoked to declare settlement, the property of Bischoffscheim has been attached.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

The Directors and promoters of the Continental Railway had a meeting here to-day, and talked of building a road and solving the cheap transportation problem within two years.

TAMMANY HALL COMMITTEE MEETING.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization held a secret meeting this evening at which an animated debate took place on a matter of securing the rights of the organization in the appointment and distribution of inspectors of election and poll clerks. A committee was appointed to wait on the Police Commissioners.

LIMITATION OF THE COUNTERFEIT RAILWAY BONDS.

Mr. Denny, Chairman of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange said to day that he was confident that no other bonds than those of Buffalo, New York and Erie and the New York Central had been counterfeited. The Treasurer of the New Jersey Central Railroad says that he has neither seen or heard of any forged bonds of the company. The treasurer of the Western Union Telegraph Company makes similar statement in regard to bonds of that corporation. Messrs. Haskins & Braitte to-day temporarily suspended business. It is understood that the advances of this firm to the swindlers amounted to forty thousand dollars.

MEETING OF ERIE DIRECTORS—SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

President Watson, at a meeting of the Erie Railway Directors presented a supplementary report covering the period from September 1st, 1872, till June 30, 1873. The working expenses of the company show an increase of $271,000. While the gross earnings increased $1,085,573, the net comparative increase has been $814,573. The working expenses of the road have been 67.07 percentage of the revenue. There has been obtained from various parties during the year property and money amounting to $8,312,589 worth to-day more than the estimates, and no part of which has been carried to profit and loss account. Other suits are pending, in which large sums are likely to be recovered. President Watson was given permission to sell Boston and Hoosac Tunnel stock for cash. The books of the company will be closed from September 13th till October 31.

RESIGNATION OF THE BROOKLYN CITY TREASURERS.

The *Tribune* says the resignation of City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, has been tendered. It will be considered by the Board of Aldermen on Monday next, and ex-Alderman D D. Whitney will be nominated by the Mayor as his successor.

CRIMES.

Suicide by Drowning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WINCHESTER, O., September 2, 1873.

A Mr. F. P. Rhodes, of Violet township, Fairfield county, Ohio, committed suicide yesterday by drowning himself. He left the house and told a boy ten years old to come to the creek in half an hour. He did so, and found the man's coat, boots, hat and an empty vial labeled "laudanum" lying on the bank. He gave the alarm and search being made the man was found in the creek, dead. It is supposed he was laboring under a fit of insanity at the time. He leaves a family.

The Alleged Infanticide at Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., September 2, 1873.

Tom McCarty, the alleged accessory to Margaret Wolff, accused of committing infanticide here last week, was committed to jail to-day, their being insufficient evidence. Margaret is still in jail awaiting the action of the grand jury. She is generally supposed innocent.

Shooting of a Step-father.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., September 2.—Richard Medlock shot, and, it is thought, fatally wounded Edward Jenkins, his step-father, this morning, because of the neglect of his mother by Jenkins.

Arrested for Passing a $500 Counterfeit Greenback.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 2.—An old man, a stranger, sixty-one years old, named Henry Sweet, was arrested to-day for passing one of the new counterfeit $500 greenbacks, and was released on $3,000 bail, the amount which he deposited as security for his bondsman.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Building Destroyed at Greenville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENV

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1873.

TO-DAY, in Convention at Worcester, the Democracy of Massachusetts will again prepare for their annual funeral.

ANOTHER victory for Colonel Scott. The Trans-Continental Railway Company of Texas has just conveyed to the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company all its franchises and real and personal property in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas or elsewhere.

ATTENTION is directed to the letter of Mr. GEORGE H. THURSTON, printed in another column of this morning's issue, on the subject of the improvement of the Ohio river. This is the first of a series of five or six articles to be furnished by that gentleman on this important topic, in which he proposes to show, by statistics, not only the feasibility but the absolute necessity for this great public work.

THE New York papers of Monday contain carefully prepared articles on the opening of the fall trade, embracing statistics relating to our imports and exports, our cereal and cotton crops, transportation, freights, the money market, our Southern trade, and other correlative matters, all of which go to show that our business conditions and indications are exceedingly prosperous and encouraging. The fall season has never opened under more auspicious circumstances than at present.

GLADSTONE, the English Premier, recently made a speech in Wales, in the course of which he called attention to the mistaken policy of England in propagating what he termed Anglicism, "in the teeth of the feelings of the country." This, in its politico-economic sense, is precisely what the free traders are doing on this side of the water; but the leaders of the Democracy in Protectionist Pennsylvania have not a syllable of rebuke for them.

JEFF DAVIS has been "explaining" to a correspondent his recent treasonable ravings at White Sulphur Springs. The venom of the serpent, however, is as plainly discernible in his "explanation" as in his original utterances. Moreover, he is intrinsically so much more traitorously despicable than anything he can possibly say, that any supplementary exposition of his meaning is altogether supererogatory. The people fully understand him—and his crew.

PETROLEUM is not of commerce the king, but it is certainly one of his ablest and most efficient ministers. For instance, the exports of this important article from January 1st down to September 1st of the present year, have been 86,197,080 gallons, against 49,500,-991 gallons for the same period in 1872. The very great increase in the exports thus apparent, constitutes quite a notable item in the gradual reduction of the balance of trade, which has heretofore so steadily ruled against us.

AN "anti-monopoly" newspaper which has, from the outset, been a staunch supporter of the "Grange" movement, in a late article concerning the increase in the number of lodges, confesses, by an amusing inadvertence, the tendency to monopoly which is already beginning to crop out in that organization. It seems, according to the statement of the journal in question, that these granges propose to keep themselves "pure and select" by charging considerably higher entrance fees than have heretofore been customary. This would be vile more of pharisaic exclusiveness than of reform in the interest of the people.

WE PUBLISH, to-day, a manly, straight-forward letter from Judge HAMPTON, respectfully declining the Prohibition nomination for President Judge of the District Court. He declines, first, because he prefers to remain in the Republican party, and second, because he desires to escape from the drudgery of his present place. The letter is highly honorable to Judge HAMPTON, and is just such as was expected by those friends who know him best. The men who tendered him this nomination reckoned without their host in presuming that he was capable of accepting it, under the circumstances to which he alludes.

"Out of fifty-one Radical Senators, thirty-two have pocketed the back pay, nine are keeping it on deposit, within easy reach, and ten have returned it."—*Ex.*

Out of one hundred and twenty-four Democratic members of Congress, taking the two houses together, one hundred and eight have drawn their back pay, eleven have returned it, and five "are keeping it on deposit within easy reach." Thirteen per cent. more Republicans than Democrats have returned the swag, and upwards of fourteen per cent. more Democrats than Republicans have pocketed it. The "Liberal" squad also comes out of the test worse than the Republicans—but better than the Democrats.

THE American Institute of Mining Engineers, at its meeting in Philadelphia, last May, tendered an invitation to the British Iron and Steel Institute to visit the United States in 1874, and hold one of its regular meetings [illegible] year. We are glad to say that the British association, at a meeting held in Liege, Belgium, resolved to accept the invitation, designating Philadelphia as the place of meeting; but their visit will not be confined to any one city or State, and without doubt Pittsburgh will have the distinguished gentlemen as her guests. Our iron and steel men will co-operate with the mining engineers in making the visitors welcome.

MENTION was made in our columns, a day or two ago, of a meeting of colored men in Baltimore, at which the Republican party was denounced, and steps taken for the formation of a "Black Man's party." As before stated, the assemblage was meagre in point of numbers, and utterly devoid of enthusiasm. A counter meeting will be held this evening, of those colored men opposed to the scalawag movement, the call for which embraces a large number of names of the most influential men of the race in the city and county. Twelve speakers are announced, and stands have been erected near Douglass Institute, to accommodate those who cannot gain entrance to the hall.

THE TEXAS Democratic State Convention meets to-day. What the character of its proceedings and nominations will probably be, may be pretty fairly inferred from the description which a reputable paper of that State gives of the Democracy, as it exists there. It says:

"With one hand it abolishes the public school, and with the other strikes down the policeman and leaves society to the mercy of the desperado."

Democracy somewhat resembles a mermaid. Up here in the Northern States, amid the counteracting influences of churches, schools, art, science, and the various other humanizing agencies of our advanced civilization, its appearance, although decidedly fishy, is not always absolutely repulsive. But as one goes down toward the lower extremities its unclean scaliness constantly becomes more and more apparent. The tail of Democracy is in Texas.

THE wonderful progress of our iron ship building industry continues to be the theme of the New York journals. One of them describes an interview lately held with Mr. JOHN ROACH, who is the largest iron ship builder in the United States, in which he is reported as declaring American built vessels to be now the cheapest in the world; while that the period is not far distant when we shall work for other nations, is indicated by the fact that he has already been approached in a business way in regard to building iron steamships for merchants in a certain country near England. Mr. ROACH further states, as regards wooden shipping, that there is more tonnage on the stocks in American yards this year than during any year of our national history. Meantime the busy sound of the hammer and adze, and the hum and clink of steam machinery, to-day enlivens every shipyard in the United States. The shipbuilders are happy, freights are high, everybody is prosperous, and—the Democracy sufficiently insist that the whole country is fast going to the demnition bow-wows. It is very sad.

SOCIAL democracy and its professors already give the German government not a little trouble and threaten to give it still more. The riots, of some weeks ago at Frankfort and at Mannheim by the newspapers referred to extortion in the sale of beer as their cause, were really demonstrations of the social democrats; and the disturbance just reported from Leipzig seems to have been another outbreak of the same kind. Of this last affair the telegraph gives an account which we may hope or even fully believe to be much exaggerated. The causes of these tumults, as defined by the German press, are the perturbations of the labor market resulting from the war, the increased cost of the necessaries of life, compulsory military service, etc. And these natural grounds of discontent are assiduously and unscrupulously used by agitators to excite and direct the passions of the suffering classes against the owners of property. During the last two years social democracy, as it is called, appears to have made rapid progress among the laboring classes in nearly all the great cities of Germany, and there is something quite wonderful in the delusions which move them. Thus, persons of competent intelligence have made inquiries on the ground after the Mannheim and Frankfort riots, assured us that the rioters fully expected the results of their outbreak to be the overthrow of the empire and the establishment of the social democracy of their dreams. Naturally overestimating their own numbers; perhaps believing lies told them as to the extent of the sympathy they might rely upon, they probably fancied that only an impulse, such as they could give, was needed to start a movement throughout the country. A few minutes sufficed the nearest garrison in each of the cities referred to to put down the disturbance.

CUBA LIBRE LANGUISHING.

Another of those bootless victories of which so many have been reported within the last three years, was lately gained by the Cuban insurgents. But in immediate connection with the bulletin of triumph came the statement that the victorious commander, MAXIMO GOMEZ, having attacked the village of Yeguas, was repulsed and forced to retreat by the garrison and citizens of the place. Probably few readers just now take much interest in Cuba, even those journals which have made themselves the special champions of Cuban independence having suffered their enthusiasm to grow shamefully cold, and having ceased to waste precious space in glaring head lines over either victory or defeat in the cause. It is, however, not right wholly to lose sight of a conflict which, in spite of the dullness of the subject, may be destined to have very important results. In fact, the languor which at present marks the struggle in Cuba is itself a circumstance worthy of attention, as it sheds some light upon a question which was lately interesting to the American people and may soon become so again. Little as the world hears of the patriots, they still claim to hold sufficient territory to form ten states, the actual divisions of *Cuba Libre*, and they still talk about their general government consisting of a President, Vice President, and Cabinet of four secretaries or ministers, and a Congress of two houses, a Senate of twenty members and a House of Representatives of thirty-eight members. Their military pretensions on paper, as represented by themselves, though perhaps less imposing, are still respectable. According to the statements of the patriots, their army, including twenty-seven hundred cavalry, consists of about sixteen thousand men. In artillery they are confessedly weak, having only twenty-three iron heavy guns and some forty-six of weaker material.

Thus from the showing of the patriots themselves it appears that neither their condition nor their prospects have been at all improved by the enfeebled position of the mother country. The Spanish government at home, with two formidable insurrections on its hands, is naturally able to spare few troops for service in Cuba. Except weak garrisons here and there the Cuban volunteers are pretty much thrown upon their own resources and military spirit to maintain Spanish domination in the island, and they seem quite able to fulfill the trust. If the assertions continually repeated of the insurgents and their American organs regarding the state of feeling in Cuba have been true it is safe to believe that the result would have been very different. Advantage would have been promptly and energetically taken of the weakness of Spain, and no sooner had the regular garrisons in the cities and towns of the coast been withdrawn or lessened in strength than the alleged sympathizers with rebellion would have risen and seized the strongholds, and Cuban Independence would before now have been an established fact. Instead of any such revolution, Cuba Libre plainly languishes more than ever, and fails to enlist the decided support even of many who formerly wished it well, and the only recruits it receives are said to be negroes who flee from punishment or from bondage in the cities. The extensive territory over which the rebels rule is well known to be very thinly peopled, and the attractions which it holds out to the easy-going, not to say lazy and comfort-loving Creoles of the towns are exceedingly slight.

To be fair, however, we must reflect that probably a good many Cubans in sympathy with the rebellion may have been led to pause and wait by the proclamation of the republic in Spain. Some of them may have hoped for a more satisfactory colonial rule under the administration of the republic, and some may have hesitated for fear of a colonial reconstruction of the independence of the island. As we do not know how many have been thus influenced, it is impossible to say precisely how much such hopes have to do with the lethargy which has overtaken the rebellion.

WHILE the English people are piteously bewailing the fact that their control of the iron trade of the world is beginning to slip from their grasp, in consequence of the remarkable progress which this country has made in that great industry under the policy of protection, our own free traders insist that the proper plan for American iron-workers to pursue in order to improve to the utmost their present opportunity, is to reverse the legislation of the last twelve years, and instead of continuing protection introduce free trade. This would be killing the goose which lays the golden eggs; for the reason that, were the duty [illegible] removed at the present time, before we have further enlarged our capacity, all industrious [illegible] and the business would be taken away, and England would again obtain control of our markets. Our prime duty is to nurse the industry to the fullest extent possible. If our tariff tinkers can be kept from carrying out their mischievous designs, and our manufacturers are insured a home market until they are strong enough to be independent, we shall, without doubt, ultimately find our countries in a position to cope with England. It will necessarily be some time, however, before the capital and facilities of manufacturing requisite to enable us to do this, have been accumulated. Revolutions, whether political, social or industrial, are not successfully accomplished in a moment, and it would be the height of suicidal folly to sacrifice the advantage which the nation has gained, and in the counter meeting will be held this evening, of those colored men opposed to the scalawag movement, the call for which embraces a large number of names of the most influential men of the race in the city and county. Twelve speakers are announced, and stands have been erected near Douglass Institute, to accommodate those who cannot gain entrance to the hall.

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Improvement of the Ohio River.

NO. ONE.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Permit me to occupy a portion of your space, with a few brief letters, relative to the improvement of the Ohio river.

The improvement of the navigation of this great water course has been for years a subject of annual discussion in Congress; but to those only who do business upon its waters, and the people of the great cities along its course, does its importance to the future, as well as the present, of the whole nation seem to be understood.

By these frequent attempts, through conventions and by special committees, have been made to induce the government of the United States to undertake the improvement of the navigation of the river in such a manner as would render it the transportation highway it can, under the expenditure of money, be made. Ample surveys of the stream and voluminous reports from government engineers have been about the only results obtained; and to-day the Ohio is, for navigation purposes, nearly the same river it always was naturally, although a considerable sum has been in the aggregate expended in those surveys, reports, building a few wing dams of loose stone, and dredging a few bars.

For between thirty and forty years this process has been going on. During that period survey after survey has shown that engineering skill can create the required depth of water. Report after report has been made in Congress from general and special committees, recognizing the necessity of improving the Ohio; yet the Louisville Canal, and as before said, a few wing dams, and the removals of some snags and bars, are the results of governmental action.

If the Ohio, by reason of its geographical position, as well as its natural water flow advantages, is the basis of a great water transportation facility; if the population, the area, and the resources of the country through which it flows, and those of which it is a connecting link, are all that the statistics will show, certainly such action of the government accomplishing really nothing for its improvement is mere waste of money and time as well. If it is not what is claimed, the navigation nature provides is sufficient for the wants of its water shed. In the meantime, the whole railroad system of the United States has been created. Mountain ridges have been scaled by locomotives, mountains have been tunneled, hills have been made to fill valleys, valleys dug through hills, great rivers have been spanned by railroad tracks, and the Pacific and Atlantic coasts linked by iron bonds, through individual action. A startling contrast, and one not lessened when we come to see from the statistics of the country the present and future value of the Ohio river, to not only the dwellers along its banks, but to the nation.

The wonder arises that in the grand march of the nation to its present magnitude, no statesman has seen, or if so, failed to act, on the absolute certainty that the Ohio river, from its very geographical position, would of unavoidable necessity have to be made a capacious avenue of transportation, to meet the daily wants of the millions who would fill its valleys and develop the resources of the seven States that form its water shed.

Ex De Witt Clinton risked a political career and won not only that but a statesman's name, by his persistent advocacy of the New York canal. The benefit of that to his State was not as plain as is the use of the Ohio river, with continuously reliable navigation, to the seven States of the Ohio valley and those of the Mississippi valley as well.

The one State of New York could expend $55,000,000 on her canals, thirty-two millions in the enlargement of the Erie Canal alone, and propose to spend $12,000,000 more, and who doubts wisely. But before the demand, by States containing over one-half of the population of the whole nation, that half the sum spent in the enlargement of the Erie canal shall be expended to render the Ohio a transportation facility for not one State, but fifteen, Congress stands aghast—and the watch dogs of the Treasury bemoan the wasteful expenditure and declaim against the extravagant schemes in which it is proposed to involve the government. A government of which the population of the States proposed to be benefited by the improvements of the Ohio, makes more than one half, and who, be the expenditure great or small, will naturally either through greed or diffusion of population, pay themselves over one half of the outlay, and be at the same time contributing in the same proportion of over one half to all the other expenditures of the government, whether for national expenses, or sea coast, or lake improvements. Would it not seem more natural if the representatives in Congress of this preponderance of the nation should recoil aghast at the appropriations of millions for sea coast and lake improvements, of which their constituents will pay over one half?

Thus Congress after Congress virtually ignores the creation of one of the great transportation facilities of the nation, and year after year reluctantly votes a few thousands for surveys, and snagboats for the Ohio, "a tub to the whale," but cheerfully gives millions after millions for improvements upon the coasts, to the neglect of a navigation one-fourth longer than the whole sea coast line of the country. In that 1,600 miles of inland river navigation there are in the fifteen States along its banks twenty million two hundred and sixty-eight thousand people; and in those fifteen States, with greater or less shore along the sea coast, but fifteen million nine hundred and thirty-one thousand, including New York with four million four hundred thousand inhabitants, who are more nearly interested in the lakes, or nearly thirty per cent. more inhabitants directly interested in the improvement of the Ohio than in the harbors of the coast line. The seven immediate States of the Ohio valley, under whose appointment a body of Commissioners are now striving to obtain enlarged governmental action for the improvement of the Ohio, have thirteen million four hundred thousand population, or nearly *ninety* per cent. as many inhabitants as in the eighteen sea coast States, and one hundred per cent. more than in the balance of the river States.

The importance now and in the future of these seven Ohio States I hope to show briefly by startling facts in subsequent letters, and shall endeavor to as briefly give the various plans heretofore proposed to render this natural transportation highway all that is desired, with the estimated cost, trusting to make clear, that although the expenditure may seem *large*, that a *great* necessity requires the outlay, and the *greater* benefits justify the work.

Against a threatening evil, monopoly in transportation, the people are now protesting, and in broad earnest, determined cry that cheap transportation is going up all over the country. For the suppression of a political evil the records of the Treasury show what the nation expended, and the Internal Revenue Bureau show how amply the States of the Ohio valley shared with their sisters the cost. Peace has been well, has it not, for them as well as war. When the Ohio shall become the great, capacious transportation channel it can by engineering be made, rendering the 16,000 miles of river navigation, a cheap transportation facility, untrammeled by the greeds or the necessities of corporations, from the base of the Rocky mountains to within three hundred miles of the sea coast, and under skill engineering perhaps yet nearer, will it not be a blessing to the nation that that which has and in much of it she has participated; and, since we cannot but claim as in

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....G. HANSON LOVE...JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	82¾	Phila. and Erie	24
Reading	93	Northern Central	50
United Cos.	128	A. V. R. R. 7 per.	93¾
Oil Creek	39¼	Central Trans.	42
Lehigh Valley	56	Empire Trans.	56

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, September 3, 1873.

RESIN.—There has been a slight decline in prices of resin, and for the information of our readers we give the revised list or quotations, which are as follows: Hams, 10c; sugar cured shoulders, 113/4c; plain shoulders, 10c; rib sides, 10½c; clear rib do, 10½c; clear do, 11¾c; breakfast bacon, 13½c; mess pork, $18 00; dried beef, 16½c; lard, in tierces, 9½c; do in half barrels, 10½c; lard, in keg and buckets, 12c.

With regard to the market generally we have nothing new to give the reader. We may remark that the market shows more animation, and an increased trade demand is reported in almost all branches of commerce.

Prices, as a general rule, are unchanged, hence we do not occupy space for extended quotations, but will carefully note all changes (should there be any) in our next report.

Below will be found the receipts of the leading articles of produce, by rail and river, since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,490	Apples, barrels	626
Wheat, bush	1,250	Hay, tons	40
Corn, sacks	170	Barley, sacks	182
Rye, sacks	350	Oats, sacks	3,954
Potatoes, sacks	1,200	Feathers, barrels	39
Bacon, tierces	25		

We omit our usual extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, September 3, 1873.

REMARKS.—We have to report a very dull market for crude oil, the supply being largely in excess of the demand, and so far as prices are concerned, they are evidently growing weaker. The excitement about new wells is about over. A few or six hundred barrel well is not considered anything extra.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates here are 1¾@4½c. The rates at Parker's Farm, Fairview $1 05, and United and Maxville pipe $1 10@1 15.

PARKER'S.

Sales 4,000 bbls, Fairview and M.....$1 10
Sales 3,000 bbls, U. and M.....1 15

For prices in other parts of the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet; prices nominal; holders asking 13¾@13¾c. Pittsburgh delivery 16c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $2 30; country, $2 10.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 2.—The *Herald* says: The petroleum markets was weak at yesterday's quotations. On the upper pipe lines crude sold at $1 37½@$1 40. The market at Oil City opened weak at $1 35. The market at Parker's, was at $1 30. Prices at Shamburg and $1 15 for Union and Maxville pipe. The noted refined market was so in buck and 12½c in bbls. Sales are reported of petroleum in New York from regions September 1:

Lots into upper road, spot	$1 37½
Lots into upper road, spot	1 40
Lots into upper road, spot	1 42½
Lots into upper road, spot	1 45
Lots into upper road, spot	1 47½
Lots into upper road, spot	1 50
Lots into Oil City, spot	1 25
Lots into Parker's, spot	1 15
Lots into Parker's, September	1 15

NEW YORK, September 2.—Quotations: Crude nominal; holders firm; last half of month, 16½c. Sales of 1,000 bbls, last half of September, 16½c; October and non-delivery at 16½c. Crude, bulk duty at 6½@6¾c; cases at 12@12½c. Philadelphia refined, September 16c; October and non-delivery at 16c. Crude, bulk duty at 6½@6¾c; cases at 12@12½c. Philadelphia refined, September 16c; October and non-delivery at 16c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Market dull; S. W. 16c; crude 6½c; cases, 12½c; sales none; figures, 15½c.

TITUSVILLE CENTER, September 2.—Market dull and lake doing at $1 25.

TITUSVILLE, September 3.—Market dull; $1 15 bbl; $2 20 sacked.

ROCHESTER, September 2.—Market quiet at $1 10 at 1 15.

TITUSVILLE, September 2.—Market quiet; $1 37½ at 1 40.

OIL CITY, September 2.—Market very weak; no sales to report.

PARKER'S, September 2.—Market dull at $1 10@1 15.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PARKER'S, September 3.—Market quiet and nominal at $1 15.

PETROLEA, September 2.—Market dull and weak at $1 30@1 35.

TITUSVILLE, September 3.—Market dull and nothing doing; $1 37½@1 40.

OIL CITY, September 3.—Market quiet; sales six cars spot at $1 36.

Crude Oil Received by Allegheny Valley R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Wearing & Co.	Riverside O W	250
H. Donnell	Hutchinson O W	315
J. McKelvey	Cosmos O W	335
J. Wearing & Co.	Riverside O W	250
Jos. Donnell	Iron City O W	150
Jos. Donnell	Standard O W	1,674
J. Wearing & Co.	Riverside O W	250
Jos. Donnell	Nonpareil O W	318
Jos. Donnell	Hutchinson O W	317
J. W. Stevenson	Eagle O W	469
Thos. King	Hutchinson O W	309

Crude Oil Received by Rich and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Riverside O W	Hutchinson O W	318
Riverside O W	Iron City O W	316
Vesta O W	Iron City O W	157
Standard O W	Standard O W	1,674
Nonpareil O W	Nonpareil O W	318
Eagle O W	Keystone O W	311
	Hutchinson O W	309

Total.....5,347

Refined Oil Shipped East by West Penn R. R.

ALLEGHENY CITY, September 2, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Wearing & Co.	Wearing Bros & Co, Phila.	147
J. Wearing & Co.	Wearing Bros & Co, Phila.	462
J. Wearing & Co.	Wearing Bros & Co, Phila.	200

Total.....795

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

September 1.—There has been no change in the market since our last. Very little selling about. It is quotes 10c@15c per bush for Ohio river and 18c for Pomeroy. Wholesale dealers in Cincinnati quote 10c per bush for Ohio river; 17c@18c for Kanawha; 20c for Pittsburgh and 25c for Cannel.

LOUISVILLE.

September 1.—We quote by retail at 18c and at 15c by the barge load afloat. Indiana and Peacock Pomeroy retail at 18c, and Kentucky at 17c@18c. Anchor is delivered at $1 @1 50 per ton retail, and $1 @1 50 per ton afloat.

Iron Movement at St. Louis.

The following were the receipts and shipments of iron ore and pig-iron for the week ending Saturday, August 30, 1873:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	Ore.	Pig.	Ore.	Pig
	Tons.		Tons.	
St. L. and I. M. R. W.	3,000	100		10
A. and F. R. W. to St. Louis	2,240	420		
C. A. and St. L. R. W.			150	5
C. A. and St. L. R. W.			140	60
St. L. and I. M. R. W.		20	850	
St. L. and I. M. R. W.			70	160
O. and M. R. W.			60	10
St. L. and I. M. R. W.				10
Total for the week	5,300	520	1,300	185
Week previous	9,259	545	1,066	459
The A. and F. Railway brought in addition, 150 tons of lead and 150 tons zinc ore.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 2.—Trade movement was somewhat better, both agents and jobbers. Cotton goods in satisfied demand and steady. Bleached cottons from 11 to 15c are in short supply and firmly held with a strong upward tendency. Prints very brisk, many styles being sold ahead. Worsted dress fabrics active. Wool and worsted shawls in moderate supply and demand. Hosiery and knit goods are selling freely. Woolen goods in request, especially flannels and blankets. Foreign dress goods, black silks and velvets fairly active.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 2.—Wool.—Advancing tendency and active; Ohio, fine, 36@37c; medium 40@42c; coarse 43@45c; western, fine, 35@36c; medium 40@42c; coarse 43@45c; tubbed fleece, unwashed, fine, 35@36c; do coarse and medium 37@38c; combing, washed, 35@36c; do unwashed 40c; Colorado, washed, 35@36c; do unwashed 32@33c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } TUESDAY, September 2, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle this week so far are fair of through stock destined for the New York and Philadelphia trade, and heavy of way cattle intended for this place. The quality of the offerings this week is common, consisting principally of light grassers, weighing from 900 to 1,000 lbs. The attendance of buyers good, and the best demand to-day seems to be from country dealers, who are buying liberally. There are but few good cattle on sale, and not much inquiry at present for them. So far the market seems to be sustained, and in prices compares favorably with those of last week. At this writing a good many cattle are shipping out, and it looks as if all the stock in the yards will change hands.

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $6 25; extra 1,200 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 75 to $6 00; prime 1,200 lb steers, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 50; fair 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $4 75 to $5 10; fair 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth, $4 25 to $4 50; common light grassers, $3 50 to $4 00; bulls, $2 50 to $3 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day fair, and for the week to this time heavy as the arrivals were liberal on Monday and Monday. Market dull and slow, particularly for common grass hogs, on which the shrinkage is heavy. Prime Philadelphia hogs in supply equal to the demand and the feeling firmer than on common stuff. Not many hogs changing hands to-day, and are held at about the following figures:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 cr; prime Philadelphia, $4 95 to $4 90; prime light hogs, $4 70 to $4 80; light grassers, $4 25 to $4 50.

Sheep.

The run of sheep heavy and of rather a better quality than the offerings of last week. The attendance of buyers good, and the feeling for select fair while common are dull and slow. Following are about the rates current for the different grades and kinds:

Extra 100 lbs, $5 50; extra 95 lbs, $5 25 to $5 45; prime 90 lbs, $5 05; fair 85 lbs, $5 00; common, $3 75 to $4 50.

Date of Departure from Philadelphia.

Rydal Hall.....September 6.....Liverpool.
Kenilworth.....September 11.....Liverpool.
Ohio.....September 18.....Liverpool.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 116¼.

NEW YORK, September 2, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

The features of the day on Wall street were the advance and firmness of the gold market, the weakness of foreign exchange and the rise in the street rates for money. About one o'clock money was freely offered at 5 per cent., but subsequently the rate was advanced to 7 per cent., at which price it closed.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling sold in second hands at 107¾@107¾ for sixty days and 109¼ for sight.

GOLD.

Gold active and strong, with the major portion of business at 116, closing at 116¼. There was a disposition on the part of the shorts to cover, fearing that the bull clique would call in some of their gold loans to-morrow and inaugurate a squeeze. It is stated that several gold brokers were informed this afternoon that their loans will be called in to-morrow. Loans were 3 and 5 per cent, to flat for carrying, and 2 and 3 per cent for carrying. Clearings $5,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $60,000. Customs receipts $240,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong in sympathy with gold, and a fairly active trade is reported in 10s, 12s and new fives.

U. S. coup, '65	119½	5-20s, '67	119
U. S. coup, '65, new	117¾	5-20s, '68	119
U. S. coup, '67	117¾	New 5s	114¾
U. S. coup, '68	117¾	10-40s	110¾
New 5-20s '65	117	Currency 6s	123½

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and nominal.

Missouri	90	Tennessee, old	42
Tennessee, old	91¾	N. Carolina, old	27¾
Tennessee, new	91¾	N. Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	90		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened weak and so continued until midday, when the market became firm, Vanderbilt stocks being especially strong. The decline early in the day ranged from ¼ to ¾ per cent., and the subsequent advance from ¼ to 1½ per cent. Erie closed weak notwithstanding the declaration of dividends of 1½ per cent. on the preferred and 1 per cent. on the common stock. Reading, Union Pacific and Western Union were the strongest of one per cent. between cash and thirty days to 9 o'clock, and seven hundred shares were brought out in the room, it is stated, by the attendance of buyers good, and the best demand to-day seems to be from country dealers, who are buying liberally. There are but few good cattle on sale, and not much inquiry at present for them. So far the market seems to be sustained, and in prices compares favorably with those of last week. At this writing a good many cattle are shipping out, and it looks as if all the stock in the yards will change hands.

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Robt. H. Patterson & Co.,

LIVERY, SALE

AND

COMMISSION STABLES,

Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Auction Sales Saturday, 10 o'clock A. M.

Get the Best

HOWE STANDARD

SCALES.

Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Send for Price List.

W. A. McCLURG 63 Wood street.

DO YOU wish to read a book that will delight and instruct you? If so, write for a copy of BELDEN The WHITE CHIEF. Not a romance, but the record of an actual experience during a period of twenty years among the Indians, enriched with thrilling adventures, illustrated with 100 fine engravings, and containing a correct VEST, Pub., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED. OUTFIT FREE!

Wonderful Sale every where. Agents are making from $100 to $300 per month. Address J. C. McCURDY & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

REMOVAL.

In order to accommodate our large and increasing trade we have Removed from our old stand, No. 613 Smithfield street, to Nos. 145 and 146 WATER STREET, and Nos. 188 and 190 FIRST AVENUE.

SPECK & MORROW,
Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

August 1, 1873.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Russia.....September 3.....Liverpool.
Pennsylvania.....September 3.....Liverpool.
Wisconsin.....September 3.....Bristol.
Lapland.....September 3.....Liverpool.
Baltic.....September 4.....Liverpool.
Gaelic.....September 4.....Liverpool.
City of Antwerp.....September 4.....Liverpool.
Silesia.....September 4.....Hamburg.
Calabria.....September 6.....Liverpool.
Spain.....September 6.....Liverpool.
Adriatic.....September 6.....Liverpool.
Australia.....September 6.....Liverpool.
City of Brussels.....September 6.....Liverpool.
St. Laurent.....September 6.....Liverpool.
Java.....September 10.....Liverpool.
Olympic.....September 10.....Liverpool.
Nevada.....September 10.....Liverpool.
E. M. Arcol.....September 10.....Stettin.
Switzerland.....September 10.....Antwerp.
Caster.....September 10.....Rotterdam
City of Bristol.....September 11.....Liverpool.
Russia.....September 11.....Hamburg.
Peter Jebsen.....September 11.....London.
Partilia.....September 12.....Liverpool.
Italy.....September 13.....Liverpool.
Hungarian.....September 13.....Cardiff.
Baltic.....September 13.....Liverpool.
Victoria.....September 13.....Liverpool.
City of Richmond.....September 13.....Liverpool.
Kong Sverre.....September 16.....London.
Virginia.....September 17.....Liverpool.
Columbia.....September 17.....Liverpool.
Manhattan.....September 17.....Liverpool.
Celtic.....September 17.....Liverpool.
Westphalia.....September 18.....Hamburg.
City of Brooklyn.....September 18.....Liverpool.
Greece.....September 20.....Liverpool.
Celtic.....September 20.....Liverpool.
Canada.....September 20.....Liverpool.
Europe.....September 20.....Liverpool.
Germanic.....September 24.....Liverpool.
Scotia.....September 24.....Liverpool.
Europe.....September 24.....Liverpool.
Wyoming.....September 24.....Liverpool.
Rotterdam.....September 24.....Rotrdam.
Thuringia.....September 25.....Hamburg.
Egypt.....September 27.....Liverpool.
Anglia.....September 27.....Liverpool.
Great Western.....September 27.....Liverpool.
Algeshia.....September 27.....Bristol.

Date of Departure from Philadelphia.

Rydal Hall.....September 6.....Liverpool.
Kenilworth.....September 11.....Liverpool.
Ohio.....September 18.....

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A., } PITTSBURGH, September 2, 1873.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the twenty-four hours ending 3 P. M.

STATIONS.	ABOVE L'W'R WE.	CHANGE, — OR +	DIRECT'N OF WIND	STATE OF WEATHER.
	Ft.	In.		
Cairo	9	0	N. W.	Cloudy.
Cincinnati	12	0	N. E.	Clear.
Davenport	2	2	N. E.	Clear.
Keokuk	4	0	S. E.	Cloudy.
Centreville	0	0	S. E.	Fair.
Lacrosse	1	10	S.	Fair.
Logansport	2	0	Calm	Cloudy.
Memphis	6	2	N. W.	Cloudy.
Nashville	4	0	N. W.	Fly rain
New Orleans	13	5	—	W. Fair.
Omaha	3	0	—	S. Fair.
Pittsburgh	4	0	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	7	7	—	S. W. Cloudy.
St. Louis	9	3	—	E. Clear.
St. Paul	3	11	—	S. Fair.
Vicksburg	8	9	—	S. W. Fair.
Yatahoo	9	0	—	S. Fair.

JAMES B. MCRAY,
Observer Signal Service, U. S. A.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 2, 1873.

River stationary, with four feet of water in the channel. Weather clear at 6 P. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 2, 1873.

River stationary, with three and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 73 at 6 P. M.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., September 2, 1873.

River five feet two inches and falling. Departed—Courier for Parkersburg at 10:30 A. M.; Ashland for Cincinnati at 4 P. M. Clear.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, September 2.—Clear and hot; mercury 79 to 90. The river has fallen four inches. Port list—Up—Idlewild, Lawrence and Geo Roberts. Down—Spread Eagle. The latest and best packet, generally with good trips. Business light.

Cairo.

CAIRO, September 2.—Arrived—Rover, Charles Brown, St. Louis; Bon Accord, St. Louis; City of Vicksburg, St. Louis. River has fallen two inches. Cloudy; mercury 86.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 2.—Cloudy; mercury 93. River declining. Departed last night—H. C. Yeager, M. Irvine, Arkansas River. Departed this afternoon, Emma Knost, St. Louis; Anna, Cincinnati; H. Gibson, Arkansas river.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Hector.....H. R. Abrahs.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

Departed.

E. Bennett.....Carmack.....Geneva.
Geneva.....Phillips.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet three inches and falling.

Boats Departing this Day.

Exchange.....Cincinnati.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet three inches and falling fast. The weather during the day was pleasant. Business on the landing was not very active.

THE towboat Samson No. 2 is laid up at Sub Harbor. This ought to be a "safe" place for her.

THE towboat Camden arrived yesterday with a load of ties for the Allegheny Valley Railroad.

CAPT. PETER EMERSON has repurchased from Capt. John Gladden, of Memphis, the steamer Lucy Bee for $5,000.

REV. EVERSON, engineer on the Belle Vernon, who is the hero on that steamer, leaves a wife and five children in Fulton, O.

LOUISVILLE.—The wharfage collections at this port for the two weeks ending last Saturday amounted to $668 50.

MR. W. S. HAYS, for a long time the marine reporter of the old Louisville *Democrat*, is now on the P. Paiello, the well known music dealer on Main street.

NICK BENSON of the Key West holds the first license ever granted for piloting on the Yellowstone. It was bestowed him a few days since, and ranks him first-class.

WHITE RIVER and Arkansas pilots receive from $125 to $200 almost the year round, while best river pilots get several times that, and Yazoo pilots always get $150 per month.

CAPT. JOHN G. FARLEY was buried at New Albany Saturday. He was for many years engaged as a pilot and was master of steamers on the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers.

THE owners of the steamer J. H. Rest have concluded a contract with Knox & Son, of Harmar, for the construction of a new boat to the same size. Length, 128 feet; beam, 24 feet; hold, 4 feet. It is to be ready in sixty days.

A MEETING of the Coal Steamboatmen's Association will be held at the office of Thomas Fawcett & Son, corner of Market and Water streets, on Wednesday morning at 11 A. M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be acted on.

THE repairs to Lock No. 2 on the slack water has not yet been completed. The West Virginia, on that account, failed to tie on bank. A Wheeling paper says Capt. Donaldson informs us that the West Virginia will arrive to-day, and take her departure to-morrow at the usual hour, 7 A. M.

COLONEL MCCOMB, in charge of Western river improvements, will at once proceed to Cairo. He will have from the mouth of the Illinois to Peoria, so that steamers drawing three feet of water can navigate it. The Cotavia will also be put in the Mississippi, between St. Louis and Keokuk, to scoop out the worst bars.

THE fine light draught packet Exchange, Captain S. Shuman, takes her departure this day, 4 P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg and Cincinnati. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of carefully trained officers. The first class clerk is Capt. J. W. Vandergrift, who will see that passengers are well cared for.

A CAIRO telegram of the 31st says: The body of Gen. Forsyth, engineer of the Belle Vernon, was found yesterday, and was started home this morning. Engineer Everson, who was rescued, fell or got board five hours after she sunk, while drinking whisky out of a keg on the deck of a barge. He was married to Kirby, and lived in Cincinnati.

ENGINEER BENJ. EVERSON'S body has not yet been recovered from the wreck of the Belle Vernon. The Evansville *Journal*, of Saturday, says:

"Everson, the engineer, was making his way toward the boilers to start the siphon, and it is believed that when the boat careened the freight with which the engine room was closely stowed fell over and blocked him off."

THE Vicksburg *Herald* says: "The little tributary packets are dropping out of retirement and entering upon their business season. The Tete will probably have her trips this trip and go about her business down below, and the Hart Able has already announced in the New Orleans papers that she will go into the Red river trade. The Ingomar is preparing to be old trade. Pretty soon now we shall have the Big Sunflower, the Yazoo Belle, Robert E. Lee and Belle Lee regularly at our landing, and a large number of transient boats likewise. The Natchez has just returned to the Yazoo and Tallahatchie trade, and the Blanche started yesterday on her first trip to Smith river. The Natchez will also regular weekly trips to Davis's Bend to-morrow, and everything is lively."

THE bark True Love, Captain Thomas Wetherill, arrived at Philadelphia last week from Greenland, with a cargo of kyanite. She will be hauled at Greenwich Point to-day or to-morrow. This vessel was built in the year 1764, and in consequence of repairs and alterations of late years she has been converted into a top of the gunwale, and this makes the vessel's trip to Greenland a safer one than it was. In nautical language, the sides are known as "tumbling home," because they fall in above the bends. The bark is built at Philadelphia, but it cannot be ascertained with any degree of certainty at what particular port. The Custom House register does not contain the record, because the vessel was built twenty years before the beginning of the American Revolution. It is most likely she was built in Kensington, as it appears from history that the first shipyards on the Delaware were established in that locality, not far from the Penn treaty ground. The bark was built for fishing and sealing. She is staunch, and still hails from that place, and for forty-seven years was engaged in the whaling business in the Northern seas, and proposed to be at home among the icebergs of the Arctic region. It is understood that the vessel has never required any extensive repairs. The original timbers appear to be as sound as the day they were erected on the stocks in old Kensington. The bark registers 296 tons, but will carry much more.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Bridge Pa., 49 bls shovels; P H Laufman & Bro, 4 bx cutlery; Frazer & M, 200 bls paper; Lindsay & Co, 4 bxs flints; Haworth & D, 50 bxs soap, 50 bxs do; Hamilton & Co, 72 bxs soap, 4 crates starch; Bernet, Fisher & Co, 50 bxs soap; Wm Cochran & Co, 25 bxs do; W B Cochran, 9 bxs h ware; Johnston & Co, 25 bxs starch; J & H Phillips, 2 bx indse; Harbaugh, M & O, 25 cars old iron; W m Haslage, 3 bbls soda, 1 bx b powder; Kramer & V, 51 bls b powder; H Childs & Co, 4 bxs locks and shoes; John Jahn, 1 do; Loh & Cooly, 1 keg lard, 27 bbls apples; H D Enger & Bro, 1 case handles; H Rodeheaver & Co, 11 bbls apples; Graff, B & Co, 1 car limestone; J Dunbar, 5½ tons pig iron; Wm F Townsend, 19 kegs rivets, 1 cask do; J Reymer & Bro, 38 bxs soap; J Callery & Co, 65 hides; Arbuthnot & S, 1 roll oil cloth; O H Iserton, 1 do; Corry, Cook & Co, 40 do limestone; Park Bro & Co, 1 do scrap; W J Meek, 1 do sk oats, 1 do barley; T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour, 800 sks do; P W Jenkins & Bro, 200 bbls do; Jones & L, 1 car s iron; Watt, Lang & Co, 100 bbls flour; R H Myers, 100 bbls flour, 200 sks do, 250 kgs do; Jas Graham, 1 car hay; Schnelbach & B, 25 bbls flour; Houck, McC & Co, 1 do; Jas Mellaney & H, 1 do; Wm Bell, 1 do; Wm Hamilton, 1 do.

PEN. ELEVATOR.—1,0 Graff & Co, 1 car oats, 4 do corn, 4 do barley; Jno Fye, W J Meek, 1 do; Chas E Leech, 1 do oats; H Rea Jr, 1 do; McHenry & H, 1 do do; M C Herron & Co, 1 do corn; Kiel & R, 1 do barley; Barnhardt & Co, 1 do oats.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Mills & Co, 85 bbls plaster; Geo A Lyons, 100 lime; N J Howard, 5 cars s iron; South Pgh R R Co, 1 car lumber, 1 do; Jas Homer, 1 case books; G A B S M Co, 5 crates c work; Carson & Fro, 2 do; Arnquiles & Co, 100 bxs candles; F Pollard, 1 bxs glass; Woodworth & D, 7 bxs apples; R D Moore, 100 oil bbls, 200 do; A J Hagan, 52 bales hay; D McClandless 15 bbls apples; H Rea Jr, 7 crates grapes; N J Steele & Co, 6 crates grapes; Wm Craig, 112 sks flour; Jas Callery, 6 bxs leather; Jas Mellaney & H, 1 pipe; Head, C & Co, 30 bbls apples, 2 do; Jas O'Donnell, 10t hh goods; Vogt, M & Co, 11 bbls apples; Getz & G, 25 bxs cheese; Cotterell & Son, 25 do; J A Graf, 2 tubs cheese, 12 bbls apples; Bahmer, S & Co, 17 do; Loh & Cooley, 40 do, 25 do; H J McCracken, 9 do; Voigt, M & Co, 2 do eggs; M F Cassidy, 10 do apples; Acker M & F, 17 do, 2 cas scmp; H Rea, 15 bbls apples.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

H Riddle, Son & Co, 5 bbls g apples; Eberhart A Oil Tank, 45 bxs mall; Haworth & D, 10 bbls pickles, 25 hf bbls do; T C Jenkins, 10 bbls do, 25 hf bbls do; Voigt, M & Co, 1 bbls eggs; P W Jenkins & Bro, 300 barrels flour; Scott & G, 122 sks oats; W W Wallace, 70 bbls cement; Thompson & L, 129 sacks flax seed; A C Nashvern, 50 bbls highwines; T C Jenkins, 200 bbls flour; Watt, L & Co, 100 do, 400 sks do; Thompson & L, 191 sks T seed; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; B H Yeakamp, 400 do; Elwood & McC, 50 do, 108 sks oats; M Meek, 1 car corn in bulk; John Scheidt & Co, 50 bbls whisky; Arbuckles & Co, 25 pkg tobacco; J P Hanna & Co, 5 bxs bacon; Watt, L & Co, 6 do shoulders; J R Hunter, 20 bbls oil.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

J & A Hays, 1 car lumber; Eskine & Co, 1 do clay; Keiser, Steifel & Co, 2 do bark; G W Glass, 1 do oil wheels; W T Dunse, 3 do stone; Chautauqua Lake Ice Co, 3 do ice; W J Baughman, 1 do lime; L H Dickson, 75 pcs bh goods; Wm Fincora & Son, 5 rolls leather; C C Beggs & Co, 31 bbls oil; S P Morrison, 1 wagon; G Kann, 3 sks wool; Head, Carson & Co, 3 bbls eggs; W B Hays & Son, 1 bx indse; D Metheny, 1 bbl meal.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER EXCHANGE.—Aronckles & Co, 6 bales screws; Schoonover & Co, 50 chairs; G Hemmer & Son, 1 bx wood in shape; E Edmundson & Son, bales cotton tape; F Richardson, 2 dozen chairs 1 desk; F G Palmer, 5 emp oil cans; Geiger & Bro, 7 lounges; J R Hunter, emp oil bbls; H Martin & Co, 50 bags peanuts; J L Gill, 21 bbls lime; pig iron; J H Nevin & Co, 2 crates kegs; W B McLean, 1 bale tow; connecting Railroad 1 half bbl castings, 1 bx do; Henderson & Farman, 63 b h y; Hartz & Wiley 99 emp casks, 2 empbids; Johnson & Co, 10 tm, 80 bnls tobacco; J Kennedy, 4 bureaus; J W Friend 2 horses; J S Gilman, 1 jackass; Kell & Richards 50 bales straw, 90 b hay; Keating & Co, 44 b straw; Lemon & Wise, 6 bureaus, 2 bedsteads; Eagle Cotton Mill 99 bales cotton; Loomis & Collard, 60 tons pig iron; Meyers & Son, 2 dozen chair frames; W H Porter, 8 lounges; T Wightman, 25 emp casks; T B Young, 2 bedsteads; Woodwell & Son, 2 dozen chairs.

Date of Departure from Philadelphia.

Rydal Hall.....September 6.....Liverpool.
Kenilworth.....September 11.....Liverpool.
Ohio.....September 18.....

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER GENEVA.—A S Carlie, 12 bales hay; 9 bbls apples; H J McCormick, 9 bbls apples; J J Pettit, 2 coops chickens, 2 doz eggs; W Gray, 50 sheep; Jones & Laughlin, 2 bbls butter; W H Buffum 3 bxs bottles; J C Buffum, 200 do; Owner, 59 sks oats; Capt. Ousson, 7 pkgs mdse; W B Alexander, 8 do; Voigt Mahood & Co, 2 bbls apples; C D 10 bbls apples.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal and Ore.

Following are the receipts of blooms, pig metal and ore for the last twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY

P. R. R. LESSEE.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	2	Rose, G & W, m	1
Pittsburgh F & I Co, m	1	J W Porter, m	1
Jones & Laughlins, m	5	Wharton Bros, m	1
Zug & Co, m	1	Carnegie, K & Co, m	3
Total, m			16

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, b	2	R Wister, m	2
Caughey & Hallman, m	3		
Total			6

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Cars.		Cars.
Brown & Co, m	1	Shoenberger, B A Co, o	10
		McIntosh & Co, m	1
Total			60

Coal Received by the Allegheny Valley R. R.

	Cars.
Miller, Barr & P	2

ROOFING.

ROOFING!

Gravel Roofing

Applied Promptly either in City or Country.

Roofing Materials

Of all kinds always on hand and for Sale.

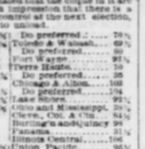
REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE.

Wm. B. Lupton & Co., 354 Penn Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA. (opposite Fort Wayne Depot).

Hugh Woodside,

ROOFER AND DEALER IN



SLATE!

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All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

AIKEN & CO.,

DEALERS IN

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SLATE

Also, Slating Nails and Felt,

Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,

Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

GLASS MANUFACTURERS.

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Work

ESTABLISHED 1808.

BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO.,

Factory BINGHAM STREET, Birmingham. Warehouse 21 and 23 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

J. F. PEARS, S. BAKEWELL, JR.
S. H. CAMPBELL. J. W. PAUL

PETROLEUM.

ELKINS, BLY & CO.,

REFINERS OF

Carbon and Head Light Oils,

AND

CITY MATTERS.

The Commissioners' Convention.

In another column will be found the call for the Republican convention, to be held September 8th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for County Commissioner, to fill the unexpired term of the late James McCunnagha. District Court room No. 1 has been secured as the place for holding the Convention.

A New Way to Gain an Entrance.

Mrs. A. M. Matthews charges her husband with disorderly conduct, in endeavoring to force an entrance into the house of her mother, where she now temporarily is, whither she had gone with her child to escape his violence. The unnatural mother further charged that he had threatened to burn the house. Being unable to gain admittance, he engaged the services of officer Wilson, with whom he was again sought to enter the house, but no order from the Mayor to enter. The matter was brought before Deputy Mayor Neville, Monday evening, who fined Matthews twenty-five dollars and costs, all the same Matthews swears he paid the policeman Wilson for their case assembling the pay of the policeman Wilson for their case assembling the pay of the policeman Wilson for one hour.

The Prohibition Ticket.

Elsewhere we publish the letter of Hon. M. Hampton, declining the nomination for President Judge of the District Court, on the Prohibition ticket. Hon. D. N. White, nominated for Assembly, has also declined, telling his prohibition friends that, in his judgment, their true policy would be to work within, and not without, the old political parties. This announcement is discriminating. Messrs. Wilson and Gamble, for Assembly, and Mr. Swindells, for Prothonotary, have previously withdrawn from the ticket. At this rate it will soon fall to pieces.

The Democratic and Labor Tickets.

There is political reciprocity between the Democratic and the Independent Labor party in this county. W. D. Wood, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for Assembly, and Messrs. Thomas Bigham, H. Hughes, Jos. Lindsay and John B. Hayden, for County Commissioner, are on both tickets. There will be no attempt to get one another off, but it is found, on the Democratic and Labor tickets, that Messrs. John H. Wood, Esq., and Hugh Lynch, Esq., of the Democratic ticket, and Messrs. Hughes and Hayden, of the Labor ticket, are the only nominees of the Democratic and Labor parties who got a place on the Democratic ticket.

Juvenile Strikers.

The boys employed in the flint glass works, on the south side, who are on a strike against the proposed reduction of wages by the proprietors, turned out in procession yesterday, armed with clubs and other weapons, and threatened summary vengeance upon any who might resume work at the reduction. The impression have been compelled to submit to the reduction, as they suffer a suspension, as the market for flint glass is never high. It has been for years. It is a flint glass is never high. It has been for years. It is flint glass is never high. It has been for years. It is flint glass is never high. It has been for years. It is